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The authors give the following conclusions:

1. The bronchial expectoration of gripe patients collected in the acute stage is virulent.
2. The monkey (Chinese bonnet, *M. Cynomolgus*) is sensitive to inoculation with the virus by subconjunctival and nasal channels.
3. The agent of gripe is a filterable organism. The inoculation of the filtrate has, in fact, reproduced the disease in two persons injected subcutaneously; the venous injection on the contrary, appears to be inefficacious (two checks in two trials).
4. It is possible that the grippal virus is not found in the patient's blood. The blood of a gripe monkey, inoculated subcutaneously, has not infected man; the negative result attending the inoculation of the blood of subject No. 2, who was suffering with characteristic gripe, into the veins of a person (*d*) is, on the contrary, not convincing because the venous method appears to be ineffective for the transmission of grippal virus.

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#### ANTIVENEREAL DISEASE WORK IN MICHIGAN.

In the Public Health Reports, volume 34, No. 1 page 2, Michigan was included in the list of States which were not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn Act because they had not passed suitable laws for the control of venereal diseases. This was an error. Michigan has had a venereal disease control law for some time and is cooperating with the Public Health Service.